

# ❖ QUEEN'S • COLLEGE • JOURNAL. ❖

VOL. XIX.

FEBRUARY 27TH, 1892.

No. 15.

## ❖ Queen's College Journal ❖

Published weekly by the Alma Mater Society  
of Queen's University during the  
academic year.

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The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable  
before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston,  
Ont.

All communications of a business nature  
should be addressed to the Business Manager.

IN our last issue we called attention to the  
unwisdom of "religious" papers affecting  
to sneer at the Higher Criticism of the Old  
Testament writings, and, by the coincidence  
that great minds think alike—Dr. Briggs, in his  
Monday morning lecture confirmed our posi-  
tion on the subject. He pointed out that the  
phrase as well as the science is not new but old;  
that it has been directed to classical writings for  
centuries and is now employed in the analysis  
of the religious books of the world with the  
approval of all men. The first notable triumph  
which it gained was the demonstration by  
Bentley that the so-called Epistles of Phalaris  
were not genuine. Boyle and "the bees of  
Christ Church" in vain sought to overpower  
the great scholar by numbers and ridicule.  
Truth prevailed, and while "the bees" are  
forgotten, save when an unkind friend resur-  
rects some of their names, the figure of Bentley  
stands out in all its lustre and proportions,  
and no one dreams of questioning his con-  
clusions. His opponents had tradition, posi-  
tion, numbers, and wit on their side. He had  
truth, and he prevailed. We recall, too, the  
dignity with which he remarked on the ridicule  
that both parties had used in the course of the  
controversy,—“I am content that what is the  
greatest virtue of his (Boyle's) book should be  
counted the greatest fault of mine.” If any of  
our readers are curious to learn details con-

cerning this old dispute and others that took  
place among celestial minds in former days,  
we refer them to "The Calamities and Quarrels  
of Authors," by Isaac D'Israeli.

\* \* \*

Dr. Briggs, however, did not tell us what  
had been the result of the *Odium Theologicum*  
aroused against Bentley, as his reward for  
winning the cause of Christianity against  
the English Deists of the eighteenth century.  
Previous to his time, the very idea of "various  
readings" in the New Testament had been  
repudiated with horror by those who arrogated  
to themselves the title of "Orthodox." The  
facts were undoubted, but "so much the worse  
for the facts." In 1713, Collins proved the  
facts, and made this the basis of an attack on  
the trustworthiness of the record. Bentley  
answered him and put him to silence. But  
just because he admitted the spuriousness of  
1 John, 5: 7, he was assailed with virulence and  
denounced as a Unitarian. These attacks pre-  
vented him from attempting a critical edition  
of the N. T. text, and that was left for Germany  
to do. The clamour raised against Bentley  
killed Biblical Criticism in the rich Universities  
of England for more than a century. It is  
wise to remember this, and at the same time  
to cry "absit omen."

\* \* \*

When even the political wiseacres—those  
infallible persons who know just how any par-  
ticular campaign is going—were utterly unable  
to gauge the feeling of the people in the recent  
electoral contest in this city, so that Mr.  
Harty's probable majority was placed at less  
than fifty by those who thought themselves  
most knowing on such matters, the tyro in  
political affairs may be pardoned for feeling  
not a little hesitation in attempting to estimate  
the significance of such a political landslide.

We think, however, that the result proves  
three things, all of them encouraging to those  
who hope for the freedom of democratic insti-  
tutions from the influences that at present  
vitiate them. In the first place a direct blow

is dealt at bigotry and at those who trust to it for political advancement, for we are assured that Mr. Harty's religion was made a prominent point by injudicious friends of the defeated candidate. Another moral seems plainly to be that the political demagogue cannot bully with impunity those whom the public recognizes to be infinitely more patriotic and disinterested than himself. The vulgar abuse so liberally bestowed by the member of the Commons for Kingston no doubt helped to make the majority what it was. Finally we may interpret the contest as showing that the party organization cannot be counted on absolutely to return a man whose qualifications are mainly fidelity to party.

\* \* \*

The complaint has frequently been heard that our Universities are "not centres of thought but centres of study." It ought not to be so but it will probably be admitted that it is to a great extent. One cause of this—for which the individual students are responsible—has been pretty thoroughly discussed in this volume of the JOURNAL by C. F. H. We would like now to draw attention to the other side. May not the character of our Universities be in some measure responsible also?

The object of a university course is to give men and women education and culture. With this aim, it must necessarily demand of all students a more or less thorough study of certain subjects. This means a considerable amount of hard, earnest work, which is therefore unavoidable, though it need not degenerate into cramming; it is the student's fault if it does. This, however, gives but a one-sided education. The other side must be obtained from newspapers and books and especially from contact with educated persons, and can be obtained only by those who seek it. The complaint we mentioned at the start implies that a Canadian University does not afford much opportunity for this second part of education, and we think this is largely due to the absence of post-graduate students. Men come to college not to get an education but to take a four years course; even when they are young and able to spend five or six years as easily as four, the majority do not think of it; when they have been four years at college they must leave if only to take a year's rest. This may

be thought nonsense, but it is a fact that the idea is very prevalent and does a great deal of harm. A large number of post-graduate students would destroy it. They would also invigorate all college societies and make it possible to have successful literary and scientific associations, and in many other ways would directly and indirectly benefit the undergraduates. If our universities are ever to become centres of thought, they must keep their graduates about them for some time beyond an ordinary course.

Now there are two essentials to successful post-graduate study: first, courses of study; second, students to take them. The large majority of graduates who would profit most by an extra year or two cannot afford to spend the time. On the other hand the Professors in most departments are already overworked and could not give much assistance to higher students. The establishment of a sufficient number of fellowships would tend to remove both of these difficulties and we earnestly hope that the finances of the university will soon permit it. In the meantime it is well to recognize the need. And we may derive encouragement from the existence of half-a-dozen tutorships and from the fact that in spite of these difficulties so many do take an extra year or two.

\* \* \*

FOOTHOLDS FOR FAITH'S FEET. Illustrative lectures by Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, B.A., Toronto: Wm. Briggs. Price, 50 cents.

It gives us much pleasure to introduce to the readers of the JOURNAL this delightful little volume by one of our graduates. It contains a series of six lectures upon six of the great contributions to modern hymnology. By illustrative incidents, by the explication of their teaching, and by shewing their relation to the lives of their authors, the writer has endeavoured to render possible a more intelligent use in the service of praise of the great hymns with which he deals. The volume is written in a fresh and interesting style, and in an earnest fervent tone. Though the author by severe affliction has for a time been laid aside from the active duties of the ministry, yet it is our sincere hope that his helpful words may reach and strengthen many. The volume has already gone through its first edition and has nearly completed its second.

# LITERATURE.

IN giving, a fortnight ago, Tennyson's poem on the death of the Duke of Clarence, we took it, not from the *Nineteenth Century* in which it appeared first, but from a newspaper which had copied it. The result was that to us, as we doubt not to our readers, the last two lines were wholly unintelligible. We were quite unable to understand why the Hereafter should "mourn in hope," and why the occurrence of such an event should make the "march of that eternal Harmony" more distinctly heard, but as emendation is a privilege only enjoyed by editors of the classics, we judged it safer to copy verbatim. However, we have since seen the *Nineteenth Century* itself, and all is light. The reading should of course be:

And march of that eternal Harmony  
Whereto the worlds beat time, though faintly heard  
Until the great Hereafter. Mourn in hope!

## CAP AND BELLS.

The jester sang in the banquet hall,  
His wit obeyed no bridle;  
He railed at all, both great and small,  
The rich, the poor, the idle.  
And mirth at every merry joke  
Rang out from floor to rafter;  
It mattered not what'er he spoke,  
They answered all with laughter.

### CHORUS—

Ha, ha, ho, ho!  
It merrily, merrily, swells;  
They've never a care who motley wear,  
And don the cap and bells!

He preached a sermon true and wise,  
They only thought he jested;  
They laughed, and with their streaming eyes  
The witty quip attested.  
Perchance his heart had felt despair,  
But how were they to know it?  
They only saw the motley there,  
They never looked below it.

### CHORUS.

The years passed by, the Fool lay dead,  
His laughter stilled forever;  
"He was the king of all," they said,  
"We shall find his equal never."  
But hid away they found one day,  
A jest that silent made them—  
A glove—a flower—a tress of hair—  
Upon his heart they laid them!

Ha, ha, ho, ho!  
It merrily, merrily, swells;  
They've never a care who motley wear,  
And don the cap and bells!

*The Dominion Illustrated* for March is here. Roberts continues "The Raid from Beausejour," which is interesting, but has the serious defect that as yet there is no plot. William Wilfrid Campbell tries prose, and humorous prose, too, in "Deacon Snider and the Circus." While he is not unsuccessful, we prefer his poetry. Articles by J. M. LeMoine, Ed. W. Sandys, &c., make up an interesting number. We think the *Illustrated* would do well to lessen the quantity and improve the quality of the pictorial supplements, and to leave out altogether the Department for the Children. It is at present, as *The Week* says, rather too much of a hotch-potch.

## EMPIRE FIRST.

From "*Songs of the Great Dominion.*"

Shall we break the plight of youth,  
And pledge us to an alien love?  
No! We hold our faith and truth,  
Trusting to the God above.

Stand, Canadians, firmly stand,  
Round the flag of Fatherland.

Britain bore us in her flank,  
Britain nursed us at our birth,  
Britain reared us to our rank  
'Mid the nations of the earth.

Stand, Canadians, &c.

In the hour of pain and dread,  
In the gathering of the storm,  
Britain raised above our head  
Her broad shield and sheltering arm.

Stand, Canadians, &c.

O triune kingdom of the brave,  
O sea-girt island of the free,  
O empire of the land and wave,  
Our hearts, our hands, are all for thee.

Stand, Canadians, &c.

JOHN TALON-LESPERANCE.

## MADCHENSTIMMEN.

As in the pauses of some mighty theme,  
A momentary silence held the throng;  
The clear-voiced birds, in leafy Academe,  
Thrilled all the grove with sweetness of  
their song.

Or as the dew-drop songs some poet grand,  
Amid his deeper, stronger harmonies,  
Hath scattered wide, with free and lavish hand,  
Clear, brilliant, sparkling little symphonies.

As when a player at the organ set,  
Holding a mighty chord of bass sublime,  
Trills through the clear sharp treble notes  
which yet

Enhance, but blend not with the chord  
divine.

So trilled music, dew-drop lyrics, songsters,  
each to me recall  
Girlish voices, girlish laughter, heard about  
the College halls,

M. Q. V., '95.

## EXCHANGES.

*Printer's Ink*, a *Journal for Advertisers*, comes regularly. While of course we do not wholly understand the advertisements, the reading matter is most interesting and amusing.

*The Portfolio* comes from The Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton. We have noticed especially the article on Lord Macanlay as being a most excellent relash of the introduction to that author's Essay on Warren Hastings, in last year's matriculation work. It is rather a mistake, we think, to mingle advertisements with the reading matter.

*The Transylvanian*, from Lexington, Kentucky, is in its first volume, and we are only too happy to give it what encouragement we can. The January number, which lies before us, is interesting, high toned, and well written. "The Tale of Charles R. Pelgram" is good. If it be true, as it purports to be, it is horrible; if simply a story, as we think and hope, it is powerful and imaginative, and we congratulate the author. The number of advertisements shows that the people of Lexington have faith in the merits of the *Transylvanian*.

We are sorry that *Iowa Wesleyan* took as personal the remarks on "little one-horse colleges," which occurred in our last notice. They were not intended to be so. We know nothing of Iowa Wesleyan University whatever, save that its Journal is somewhat below mediocrity. As regards its charge that we do not copy articles straight, we may say that we copied the sentence in question *literatim et verbatim*, but that our proof-reader, struck by its lamentable lack of punctuation, put in two commas. To this extent the charge is true. The want of punctuation and grammar in the *Wesleyan's* exchange department may be a sign that its editor is the author of the sentence criticised. If so, we assure him that we have ordered the said proof-reader never again to elucidate in any way anything we may take from the *Wesleyan*.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

A. M. S.

A LARGE audience assembled in Convocation Hall last Saturday evening to hear the final inter-year debate. The question was, Resolved, that the Canadian Senate is unnecessary. Messrs. F. A. McRae and W. H. Davis, of '92, supported the affirmative and W. W. Peck and J. Fraser, of '93, the negative. Mr. McRae held that as a Senate is opposed to the idea of responsible government, it has theoretically no right to exist; while in Canada in particular the Senate represents no interests, is partizan and is unnecessary, as all its duties may be performed equally well either by the people or by the sovereign.

Mr. Peck held that these objections were not fundamental, and gave the results of an examination of forty-eight different constitutions showing that all but one (that of Greece) had second chambers resembling the Canadian Senate. He then examined the reasons for the existence of a second house showing that they apply with especial force to Canada. He also showed that the present method of electing Senators is the only possible one, and concluded by refuting the charge of partizanship made against the Canadian Senate.

Mr. Davis argued that as the Senators were appointed by the prime minister, frequently as a reward for party services, they must be partizan and subservient. Examining the history of the Canadian Senate, he claimed that it had never done anything to defend provincial rights or restrain the impetuosity of the Commons. Besides being unnecessary it was capable of being abused: a party long in power might by prearrangement with the Senate secure its veto to bills necessitated by election promises which it was desirable to evade. As defeated candidates were frequently appointed Senators, it followed that defeated candidates had a veto power over the people's representatives.

Mr. Fraser carefully examined and refuted the arguments of his opponents, and pointed out some evils arising from popular government and showed that the representatives chosen by the people were not always selected on account of their fitness or ability and therefore required just such a check as was afforded by a Senate consisting of men appointed for

life and therefore free from party trammels and from the necessity of appealing to the passions and prejudices of the people. He then examined the history of the Canadian Senate, showing that it had been both useful and necessary.

After Mr. Davis had briefly summed up the points made by the affirmative, the chairman, Mr. Carmichael, decided the debate in favour of the negative. The decision was received with prolonged applause by the members of '93.

Besides the debate, Misses Snyder and Anglin contributed to the programme well rendered solos, Mr. Connery gave two recitations in his usual spirited manner, and the choral club sang a couple of choruses with more life than usual. Altogether the meeting was very successful and was much enjoyed by all present.

\* \* \*

We neglected to notice in our report of the Alma Mater Society meeting of two weeks ago that Mr. F. Hugo, '92, rendered most excellently several new songs, which promise to come at once into general favour. It is needless to say that he received prolonged applause and repeated encores, as well as a hearty vote of thanks.

#### Y. M. C. A.

Last meeting was devoted to the hearing of the report of Colin Campbell, the delegate to the London convention, and to the address of Dr. Robertson. Mr. Campbell gave an excellent account of the work of the convention. He made special reference to the addresses and Bible readings of Bishop Baldwin, which were much enjoyed by all.

Rev. Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of Missions for North-West and British Columbia, was introduced to the meeting. He spoke on the necessity of religious work in the West. He said that for the prosecution of this work both men and means were necessary. The financial condition of the Church in this respect was very satisfactory. Twelve or thirteen thousand dollars had been promised for five years for specially difficult work. There was, however, always a lack of men to carry on mission work in the winter. Last year thirty-four mission stations were left without supply. Dr. Robertson mentioned two ways

of overtaking the work: First, by ordained men, second, by means of the summer session. He showed how a student could labor during one winter session in the mission field and yet be able to complete his college course at the end of three years. The staff of professors would also be made as efficient as in any Canadian College.

#### HOCKEY.

Queen's hockey team played the Ottawas in Ottawa on Friday, 19th inst., and was defeated by five goals to none. The teams were: Ottawas—goal, Morel; point, Russell; cover, Young; forwards, Bradley, C. Kirby, H. Kirby, and Kerr. Queen's—goal, Giles; point, McRae; cover, Curtis; forwards, Waldron, Cunningham, Campbell, and Rayside.

The game was very even for the first half, only one goal being scored. In the second half, however, the Queen's team was outplayed at every point.

This formed Ottawa's seventh successive victory.

The kindness of Mr. Adamson, brother of H. A. Adamson, '92, to the team will be long remembered.

Saturday evening last Queen's second team defeated the second Cadets by four goals to one. Queen's team consisted of Baker, goal; Gunn, point; Cameron, cover; Fleming, Robinson, Mitchell and Richardson, forwards.

'Varsity hockey team is expected to play Queen's in Kingston to-night.

#### GROANS.

"Oh, wad some power the gific gie us,  
To see oursel's as others see us."

That may or may not be a help to us. It is just according to the point of view from which the observation is made. Where caste prevails it is difficult to form a true estimate of men and things. In College where caste of necessity prevails this difficulty presents itself. The actions of a freshman and a soph. can not be judged from the same standpoint. In the one case it would be cheek, in the other humility. In reality it is possible the judgments should be reversed. Notwithstanding these difficulties we feel bold enough to venture on giving our readers the benefit of some of the impressions of men and things that have been made upon us as we sauntered through the

corridors or occasionally dropped into a class for the purpose of hearing the exposition of some subject dear to the professor's heart.

\* \* \*

We attended the Glee Club practice the other evening, not to help sing but just to hear some of the good old College songs we used to sing in our early days. But we were disappointed. We must confess we felt sad as we thought of the mighty changes that had come over College life. The singing was good, the songs were good, but they were not the good old College songs, the songs that made us feel we really were at College. Then the ladies have joined the club now and of course different music must be sung. Such songs as "Kemo, Kimo," and "Solomon Levi" are out of the question. Well might we sing, "Gone are the days when my heart was young and gay."

\* \* \*

Speaking of singing, where has all the College singing gone. You never hear a note, except some odd roars from Divinity Hall, which would lead one to suppose the men there were prophets of Baal rather than prophets of anything else. Where has the old custom gone of singing between classes? The professors, we are sure, enjoy it as much as anyone, and what an inspiration to the students to spend five minutes in singing some lively song. Let us have more singing, boys, around the College.

\* \* \*

On page 19 of the Calendar we read:—

Academic Costume.—"All graduates and undergraduates when attending class or any College meeting shall wear the costume prescribed by the University."

That has always seemed to us like the law regarding Canadian thistles, merely on the statute book. True, many of the students do observe the law in the matter of wearing gowns. The ladies, for instance. Gowns become them.

There are some men, however, who have never worn them. They don't see the use of them. "They may suit the fancies of freshmen or fellows taking the class of junior mathematics, but when you begin studying philosophy it is well to put away childish things." Thus they argue. Let them alone. They are not so bad as the third class of students who

perhaps want to observe the "via media" even in wearing gowns, and deliberately destroy all but a few shoulder pieces and parade around the College displaying their rags. If this is tradition it must be about worn out. If so let us not revive it.

One gown around the College particularly bad is reported to have come from Yale. It looks more like a Chicago one. If the wearer would dispense with his rags, the students in Queen's would feel thankful. Next week our remarks will be briefer and more varied.

### DR. BRIGGS AT QUEEN'S.

The first of this session's series of Sunday afternoon addresses in Convocation Hall was given last Sunday by Professor Briggs, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary, New York. Convocation Hall was filled with a select audience, who listened with great interest to a masterly statement of the internal evidence that the Scriptures are the Word of God. Dr. Briggs ably showed their inherent power to show themselves to be such, if only relieved from the misapprehensions under which traditionalism has placed them. He pointed out the unfairness with which comparisons are too often made between the Scriptures and other sacred books, and between the moral results of heathen religions and the products of Christianity. Christianity shows its claim to be the universal religion of humanity, not by being the only religion able to do anything for the race, but by its power to absorb all that is good in all other religions, and to transcend them all in the grand work that they all aim at doing—the work of lifting the soul into union with God.

The Bible has not "been put under fire" by higher criticism, but put *on fire* with new power of divine grace to rekindle the highest impulses of the soul and advance theology life and culture.

Dr. Briggs, in concluding, dwelt on inspiration, a thing modern theologians have laid great stress upon. It was not a feature of the old scriptures. In his view the exaggerated ideas of theologians and ministers blinded the people to the conception of authority of the scriptures. Too many had thrown into the background the use of the scriptures as a means of grace. There were few in any congregation who could give a clear definition of

inspiration, yet many used the word of God as a means of grace. He had known men who denied inspiration and yet studied and guided their lives by the word and found access to God, whose laws were kept, creating a transforming influence in their lives. If men used the Bible as a means of grace God would grant a blessing no matter what the theories held regarding it.

The Bible, he concluded, is indeed the word of God. It towers in majesty and in infinite grandeur above all other books combined. The Bible is the crown of the christian church; we bow before it in adoration. It reminds me of one of those old English cathedrals, about which the labor and gifts of the centuries have been reproduced in buildings about the Norman tower, bringing unity out of variety. The old and new testament represent the variety, yet Christ creates the unity. The scriptures were the standard of christianity in the ages that have gone and will be the guide and authority for centuries yet to come.

Dr. Briggs is a clear and convincing speaker, and carries his audience with him by his calmness and fairness, combined with a firm confidence in the truth which he is presenting. He also lectured in Divinity Hall on Monday morning, giving a masterly defence of the methods and principles of higher criticism, a digest of which we promise to give the readers of the JOURNAL next week.

At the close of the latter lecture an address from Divinity Hall was read to Dr. Briggs, thanking him for coming so far and giving them such a treat in the midst of his sessional work, and assuring him that they would follow with increased interest his efforts in the cause of truth.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

When will the assistant Secretary of the A. M. S. learn to write the secretary's name correctly? Perhaps Mr. Ross' proposed typewriter will improve the spelling as well as the writing of the notices.

We are glad to be able to say that Mr. J. E. Smith entirely agrees with Dr. Briggs. This must be relief to many anxious ones.

The boys are beginning to see the necessity of settling down to work as the time for the exams. draws close.

We hear that Wm. McCammon has given up study and is going into business.

We are glad to see John Fraser of Divinity Hall with us again, after his attack of La Grippe.

The annual address by the President of the Alma Mater Society will be given on Saturday night, 5th March. Since this address is from the President we hope that the lady members of the society will attend and that the executive committee will make arrangements to accommodate them.

The Medicals made a move not long since in the line of closer union with the Alma Mater Society. We are sorry that we do not see more of them at the regular meetings. If the weekly notice of meeting with intimations of the attractions of the evening were posted on the medical bulletin board we fancy there would be good results.

The change in the hour of the University Sermons was the cause of many missing the excellent discourse by Dr. Briggs last Sabbath afternoon. We would suggest that those who did not notice the change make a point to read the daily papers now and again and the mistake will not occur.

"The gallery is reserved for students" is a notice often repeated, but quite as often disregarded. In the gallery last Sabbath afternoon many students had to stand or could not get in at all, because citizens seemed to imagine that the gallery was reserved for them. Would it not be allowable for the senior year to appoint a committee to refuse admittance to all outsiders who attempt to trespass on this part of Convocation Hall, which the students have a right to consider as peculiarly their own?

Divinity Hall will be represented at the Alma Mater Society meeting on Feb. 27th by Mr. John Miller, who will read a paper that will lead to an open discussion. He intends to deal with the Canadian North-West, its condition and possibilities. We hope that the inmates of Divinity Hall will enliven this gathering by their presence, and interest the audience by their views.

By-the-way, now that the year of '93 has won the laurels in Arts upon the debating platform, would it not be a good plan for them to chal-

lenge Divinity Hall or Medicine to an off-hand debate upon a subject selected the same evening the debate would take place. It is too near exams. to look for such a debate if much preparation were required, but it would be possible to have a very profitable discussion between the Arts champions at debate and one of the other faculties just on the spur of the moment.

The piano is like the Irishman's flea these days, "when you put your finger on it, it is not there." Now, that it is in Convocation Hall, why could not the A. M. S. arrange to meet there regularly? There would be no need of any more light than in the Science Class Room, and it would save the trouble of moving the piano, or of frequently compelling numbers of the students to stand the whole evening in a close and poorly ventilated room.

Prof. Watson's illness is regretted by his students, who miss him from his usual place more than they can tell. Colds and throat troubles have done an unusually large amount of work amongst both professors and students this year, and all will heartily welcome the settled weather of spring.

The JOURNAL does not undertake to explain its jokes. All parties who fail to see the point are asked to consult the assistant business manager, who carries the club.

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## DE NOBIS.

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IT was really too bad, wasn't it, that Dr. Briggs, wouldn't tell us the name of that physician who could cure (or kill) Fitz.—[The Girls.

"Gentlemen, I have here an extract from a Senator"!!!—[J. R. F.—

[Doubtless this rare specimen will be donated to the museum, where all may have an opportunity of examining it at leisure.]

"The familiar expression you hear on the street—Not in it!"—[Guy C.—

"I can hardly skate on the outside now at all."—[J. Sh—rtt.

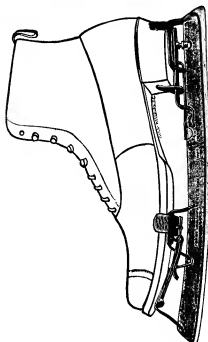
"Yes, e-eh, I agree with Dr. Briggs in almost every particular, and I think it no more than right that I should acknowledge it."—[J. E. S.

"White mitts are inconvenient in a sleigh drive," remarked a student. "Because they shine conspicuously like stars in *waist* places," added an observant listener.

Oh! I dress up like a nigger,  
And you bet I cut a figure,  
Skating at the car-ni-val.  
My face is black as night,  
And sets off my teeth so bright,  
For I'm the boy that mashes them all.  
—[S. H. Gr—y.

Who said I was going to get married?  
—[S. H. Gr—y.

Scene.—(Old Scotch lady bringing a bag of potatoes to her minister.) "I've just can ower to speir for ye, an' I've brought ye a few taters—a new kind they are, an' vera gude, too. I've sae aften heerd ye remark that ye detested thae *common-taters*."



SIDE VIEW ATTACHED TO BOOT.  
Go to Corbett's, Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets, for Forbes' new patent Hockey Skates, Acme, Climax. All the Best and Cheapest.